THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 28, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 25, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier, " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER Baltic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks,
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.
MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.
All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 88—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855. No. 24.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bails, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c., bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our House has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 52—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Barathea Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniformly as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE. WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, 1854. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, PERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $3,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. B. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough.
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES MEBANE, Grand Scio,		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE,
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

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DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; F. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1855.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Walker from and after Tuesday, and Mr. McDowell from and after Monday next.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvements, and Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, made sundry reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

The bill to incorporate the Moore and Montgomery plank road company was taken up on its third reading and rejected, yeas 17, nays 20.

Messrs. Hoke and Haughton, from the judiciary committee, made sundry reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

A message from the Commons stating that they insist on their amendment to the bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, making an appropriation for the improvement of Tar River. The Senate, on Mr. Gilmer's motion, receded from its disagreement to said amendment, yeas 22, nays 14.

The Senate now resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the engrossed bill concerning the Revenue of the State. On motion, the Senate struck out, by yeas 30, nays 15, so much of the 24th section as imposes a tax on distillers of turpentine. On motion, the Speaker was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative.

The bill was further debated and amended, until the hour of recess.

—

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill to incorporate the consolidated mining company of North Carolina. Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Union gold mining company. Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Chapel Hill gold mining company. Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte gold mining company. Referred. Also, a resolution in favor of H. D. Turner. Referred.

Several engrossed bills were read and referred.

The Revenue Bill was then taken up, debated and amended, and passed its second reading, yeas 31, nays 8.

Those who voted for the bill are, Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Davis, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Jones, McDowell, Mitchell, Morrisey, Speight, Taylor, Tayloe, Walker, Wilder and Wood—31.

Those who voted against the bill are, Messrs. Brogden, Eborn, McCleese, Martin, Person, Rayner, Wiggins and Willey—8.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the Senate resolved for the balance of the session to meet at ten o'clock, take a recess at half past one, meet again at three, take a recess at half after five, and meet again at seven.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Ashe, Fonnville, Wiggins, Drake and Fennel, from and after to-morrow for the residue of the session.

Mr. Cherry called up the bill to improve the navigation of the Roanoke river, which was read the third time and passed, yeas 25, nays 15.

On motion by Mr. Biggs, ordered, that the 15th rule of order be rescinded, which provides that no bill or resolution of a public nature shall be sent from the Senate until twelve o'clock the succeeding day.

The Senate then took a recess.

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NIGHT SESSION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Wacamaw and Shallotte plank road company—the engrossed bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Edenton—the bill for the better regulation of the town of Elizabethtown—the bill to incorporate the Sulphur Spring and Paint Rock turnpike company—the bill to incorporate a plank road from Statesville to Greensborough—the bill to incorporate the Richlands and New River plank road company—the bill to establish a ferry across Black River in New Hanover—the bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Beaufort—the bill to incorporate the town of Jefferson, Ashe—the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Salisbury to subscribe for stock in the Western Railroad Company—the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Charlotte to subscribe to certain roads—and the bill to extend the limits of the town of Asheborough were each read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

A number of private bills and resolutions were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to confirm a grant of land to E. W. Piggott—the bill for the completion of the improvements on Tar river—the resolution in favor of W. J. Potter—the bill to prevent obstructions to fish in New River—and the engrossed resolution concerning the patients of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, were read and postponed until the 4th of March next. The resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan money to the Franklin Female Academy, Macon, was taken up and rejected.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act authorizing Josiah O. Watson to construct a dam on Neuse river, passed in 1850, was read first time and referred.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cofield introduced a bill to incorporate the Carolina Hotel which was read the first time and the rules being suspended the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. J. G. Bynum, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the state of Clubfoot and Harlows creek canal presented a bill for its improvement which was read the first time.

Mr. Cansler presented a report from the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Settle presented a report from the committee on claims.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on propositions and grievances, presented a report upon the Liquor traffic, which on motion of Mr. Sutton was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams bills, from the Senate upon their first reading were taken up.

The bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation company was read the second time.

Mr. J. M. Leach addressed the House in support, and explanation of the bill. He stated the improvement was much needed and the State was only called on for $66,000, being two thirds of the capital stock. Mr. Leach at some length advocated the bill. It passed its second reading. Yeas 58, Mays 41.

The rules being suspended the bill was read the third time and passed. Yeas 60, Nays 38.

On motion of Mr. Singeltary the bill concerning salaries and fees was taken up.

Several amendments respecting the salary of the Governor were made and afterwards reconsidered and rejected, finally it was left as it come from the Senate.

The House refusing to strike out. Yeas 28, Nays 42.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum the 2½ per cent allowed to constables was stricken out. Yeas 39, Nays 42. And various amendments rejected.

Mr. Bullock moved to amend by striking out the salary allowed to superintendents of common school. Adopted. Yeas 51, Nays 41.

Mr. Dargan offered an amendment striking out all increase of salaries and fees, excepting those of the Goveror, Treasurer and Treasurer's clerk. Yeas 72, Nays 21.

Mr. Singeltary said in order to simplify the proceedings of the House, he would move to lay the bill on the table, and introduce a new bill allowing an increase of salary to the Governor, Treasurer and Treasurers clerk, as it seemed to be the wish of the House to confine the increase to those officers.

Mr. Singeltary's motion was adopted and the bill read the first time.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to insert $1000 for superintendent of common schools. Rejected.

Mr. Gorrell moved to amend by striking out $3000 in order to leave the salary at its present amount. The amendment was rejected. Yeas 39, Nays 56.

Mr. Gilliam moved to insert a clause allowing the Comptroller $1250 and fees.

After some remarks in favor of the increase by Messrs. Gilliam and Patterson, and against it by Messrs. J. G. Bynum and Winston,

Mr. McKesson wished to have an unanimous vote on the Governer's salary, and requested his friend Mr. Singeltary would accept an amendment fixing it at $2500.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved to refer the bill to a select committee for amendment.

Mr. Singeltary protested against this mode of killing the bill, it was too late in the session for reference to committees.

Mr. Gilliams amendment was rejected.

The House took a recess until three o'clock.

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EVENING SESSION.

The debate on the bill concerning salaries and fees was resumed by Mr. Whitaker, who said it was evident to all that the proposed increase in fees would amount to little or nothing; besides he was unwilling to increase fees which would fall upon individuals, whereas by raising the salary the expense would fall upon the State at large. The increase of fees would be unequal and unjust and cause dissatisfaction; and a leaving out the only Whig among the Executive officers would be invidious. He moved the Secretary of State's salary be $1200.

Mr. Mordecai was opposed to raising the salaries; but yielding to the wishes of the majority he was willing to support the bill if all the officers were included, otherwise he would vote against it. He represented no party—he was regardless of all parties. Mr. Hill had served North Carolina upwards of 40 years—he was worn out in the service and had never received remuneration he ought to have. He was unable to keep a Clerk, and if it was not for the devotion of a son-in-law he would be unable to retain the office. He was determined to go for all the officers or none.

Mr. Martin moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Whitaker could state from the best authority that Secretary Hill's salary never exceeded $1600, and but the fact alluded to by Mr. Mordecai he could not fulfil the duties of the office.

The motion for indefinite postponement was rejected—yeas 26, nays 57.

Mr. Mebane had considered this matter settled, and the increase confined to the Governor, Treasurer and Treasurer's Clerk; but if this amendment was adopted he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Whitaker's amendment was rejected—yeas 22, nays 61.

Mr. Winston moved to amend by inserting that the said three officers shall receive no other compensation whatsoever.

Mr. Singeltary opposed the amendment as unnecessary.

Mr. Winston stated his object was to exclude all fees hitherto paid these officers.

Mr. Singeltary asked was the Governor to pay rent for the Executive Mansion—under this section it might be demanded. [No, no, from all parts of the House.]

Mr. Winston's amendmendment was adopted—yeas 64, nays 20.

Mr. Mordecai wished it to be understood that under the circumstances he was opposed to the increase of the Governor's salary.

Mr. Baxter wanted to come to a vote upon the subject. He therefore moved to amend by enacting that the Executive offices of the State be let out to the lowest bidder, after 30 days notice in one or more newspapers. [Laughter.]

After some remarks from Messrs. Barringer, Jenkins and Smith, the bill passed its second reading—yeas 50, nays 43.

The rules being suspended the bill was read the third time and passed.

(This bill introduced by Mr. Singeltary, fixes the salary of the Governor at $3000; Treasurer $2000; Treasurer's Clerk $750, and no other compensation whatsoever.)

Mr. Humphrey moved to take up the bill incorporating the Beaufort and Fayetteville railroad company. Mr. H. expressed his intention of moving to strike out all sections asking for an appropriation from the State, and reducing the bill to a charter for the company.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, several sections were stricken out, and the rules being suspended the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Shepherd, from the committee of the whole House, reported back all the bills upon banking referred to them, and requested to be discharged from their further consideration. Report agreed to.

On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams, the bill incorporating the Bank of Wilmington was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. Baxter had a substitute for the bill, to propose. As the House was thin and the subject one of great importance he wished to postpone until to-morrow at ½ past 10 o'clock.

Mr. T. H. Williams opposed the postponement, and asked if the substitute proposed by Mr. Baxter was in order. The Speaker decided it was.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell was similarly situated with respect to his Bank bill, but was in favor of the postponement, as he thought it improper to consider such an important bill in so thin a House.

Mr. Baxter's substitute was then read.

Mr. Barringer thought the substitute proposed was a very extraordinary one, and seemed to disapprove of it.

After some remarks from Messrs. Jenkins and J. H. Headen, who also disapproved of the substitute, and requested its withdrawal.

Mr. Baxter replied to the objections urged, his object was to get a test vote upon his bill, which he considered of greater merit than the one under discussion, and moved it be taken up at ½ past 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

—

NIGHT SESSION.

A message was received from the Senate disagreeing to certain amendments made by the House to a bill concerning the Literary Board. On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams, the House receded from the amendment.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the amendment to the Western and North Carolina Railroad bill appropriating $15,000 to the improvement of Tar river.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended were read the second and third times and passed:

A bill incorporating the town of Whitehall;

A resolution authorising $1000 to be expended in purchasing furniture for the Executive Mansion.

A bill concerning the county seat of Madison was laid on the table until to-morrow night.

A bill concerning Public Printing—which, after some discussion, was passed.

Several other bills of no public interest were passed.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned until Saturday morning.

SENATE.

SATURDAY Feb. 10, 1855.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances made reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

A numbers of bill were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Biggs introduced a bill in relation to the Superior Court of Tyrrell. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution directing the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings against the Farmer's Bank, Elizabeth City, was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Haughton moved that said resolution be laid upon the table, which motion prevailed, yeas 27, nays 11.

Mr. Hoke, from the committee on the judiciary, made several reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

The bill to alter the line between Buncombe and Madison was read the second time and rejected.

The Senate now took up for consideration the engrossed bill from the Commons concerning the revenue of the State, on its third reading. On motion, by Mr. Haughton, the amendments made to the bill on its second reading in the Senate, were severally stricken out, and the bill restored to the original shape in which it passed the Commons. The bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled, yeas 26, nays 15.

The bill to extend the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh was read the second time and laid on the table.

The resolution in favor of Abner Walker—the resolution in favor of W. H. Winder—and the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Savings Institute were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate took a recess till three oclock.

—

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution directing the Public Treasurer not to receive small notes of Banks, and the bill to incorporate the Union Bank were laid on the table.

The bill to limit the term of Chairman of Common Schools, was postponed till the 4th day of July next.

The bill to authorize the Public Treasurer of this State to endorse the bonds of the Neuse river navigation company was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Speight indefinitely postponed.

The bill concerning fishing on Tar River and Pamlico Sounds, and the bill to incorporate the Lexington and North Carolina Railroad Company, were read the second time and rejected.

A message from the Commons informing that they have passed a substitute for the engrossed bill concerning a Public Printer, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. Mr. Eaton moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee. Motion lost. Mr. Graham moved to amend the amendment by striking out the first section, which fixes the prices of printing and provides for the election of a State Printer.

Those who voted for Mr. Graham's motion are, Messrs. Ashe, Christian, Davis, Eaton, Fisher, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, McCleese, Mitchell, Sanders, Taylor, Thomas of D., and Wood—15.

Those who voted against it are, Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Clark, Coleman, Cunningham, Faison, Fennville, Graves, Herring, Jones, Martin, Oldfield, Speight, and Walker—16.

Mr. Graham moved to postpone the consideration until Monday. Motion lost. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Biggs, agreed to the substitute from the Commons, yeas 19, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Clark, Coleman, Cunningham, Faison, Fisher, Fonnville, Graves, Herring, Jones, Martin, Oldfield Speight, Thomas of J., Walker and Wood—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashe, Chsistian, Davis, Eaton, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, McDowell, Mitchell, Morisey, Sanders, Taylor, and Thomas of D.—15.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Tuckasegee and Keowe Turnpike Company was read and rejected.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill supplemental to, and explanatory of an act passed at the present session concerning the Revenue. Said bill was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Biggs, a bill explanatory and amendatory of the act passed at present session entitled an act concerning the Revenue. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hill moved that his resolution limiting speeches to 15 minutes be taken up and amended by inserting 10 instead of 15. Adopted, Yeas 55, Nays 23.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell introduced a resolution to the effect that the late period of the session rendered it necessary to postpone the consideration of all bank charters until the next legislature. On motion of Mr. Jenkins the resolution was laid on the table.—Yeas 81, Nays 13.

Mr. S. A. Williams presented a resolution in favor of Drury Jones which was read the first time.

Mr. Shepherd presented a resolution that the present commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum remain in office until others are appointed. Read the first time.

Mr. Winston introduced a resolution that the House take up the Bank bills this day at 3 o'clock.

Mr. J. H. White moved to lay on the table. Adopted. Yeas 54, Nays 42.

Mr. T. H. Williams moved to take up the unfinished busines of yesterday being the bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Baxter expressed his opposition to the rechartering of the old banks and thereby erecting a power dangerous to the sovereignty of the State, and regretted the time allowed by the rule just adopted would not allow him to explain the provision of his bill.

Mr. Shepherd replied to Mr. Baxter when the Speaker announced the time allowed by the rule had expired. Mr. Singeltary made an ineffectual attempt to suspend it. The debate on banking in general was sustained by Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Steele, Winston, J. H. Headen, J. G. Bynum and Norment.

Mr. Phillips did not wish to vote on this important subject without having more information, he therefore moved to suspend the rule limiting the length of speeches.

Mr. Hill opposed the suspension, the session was already sufficiently long and he did not want the time wasted in long speeches.

Mr. Phillips stated it was not long speeches which had wasted time, but offering and discussing amendments, which the rule would not affect. Motion rejected. Yeas 33, Nays 63.

Mr. Baxter's substitute was rejected. Yeas 6, Nays 91.

Mr. Baxter offered an amendment giving the State one share in the proposed bank out of every 20.

Mr. T. H. Williams said the bank charter allowed a tax of 30 cents per share which was the same as all other bank charters in this State.

Mr. Baxter asserted the large profits of banks justified the amendment.

Mr. Smith opposed the amendment.

Mr. S. A. Williams proposed to strike out 20 and insert 40 shares.

Mr. Winston was opposed to the tax proposed and in favor of chartering new banks.

After some remarks from Mr. Baxter, Mr. Barringer opposed the amendment until the hour of recess.

—

EVENING SESSION.

The debate upon the amendments, offered to the bill incorporating the Bank of Wilmington was resumed.

Mr. Shepherd opposed the amendment as unreasonable. It could not be expected that such a bonus would be paid for the privilege of banking. The tax was too large and the men would not accept the charter on such terms.

Mr. Steele was opposed to the amendments.

Messrs. Singeltary, Baxter and Turner approved of the principle embraced in the amendment.

Mr. S. A. Williams' amendment was adopted—yeas 48, Nays 42.

The question on Mr. Baxter's amendment as amended was then debated by Messrs. Winston, Gorrell, and Phillips. The amendment was rejected—yeas 41, nays 49.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell offered an amendment giving the State the privilege of becoming a shareholder at any future period if the General Assembly should so enact.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Dargan and supported by Messrs. D. F. Caldwell and J. G. Bynum.

Mr. Outlaw moved the House adjourn till Monday morning. During the calling of the roll the Speaker announced the hour for recess had arrived, and the House rose till 7 o'clock.

—

NIGHT SESSION.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read, and the rules being suspended were read the second and third times and passed: A bill to incorporate Carolina City Compay; a bill for the completion and furnishing of the Lunatic Asylum; a bill to incorporate the Perquimans and Pasquotank Plank road company; a bill to incorporate a company to build a toll-bridge over Roanoke River, at Halifax; a bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury; a bill concerng the county of Wilson; a bill concerning the county of Madison; a bill to incorporate the Haywood manufacturing company; a bill to incorporate the Lawrence Hotel Company, in the City of Raleigh; a bill to emancipate Lewis Dunn, a slave; and a bill to construct a public road in the County of Ashe. [The bill appropriates $500 to aid in opening a road across the Blue-ridge at the Horse Gap in the county of Ashe.]

Mr. Gentry spoke in favor of the bill. After some remarks in the way of explanation, in which he alluded to the large amount of labor his constituents were required to perform on their roads in that mountainous County, Mr. Gentry said, the people of Ashe had no interest in any works of internal improvement in the State, except as a State work. The nearest point of the North Carolina Railroad was about eighty miles from them, and the Blue-ridge mountain to cross to get to it. He hoped, therefore, that the small appropriation asked for in that bill, which they so much needed, and so justly merited, would not be denied them. However small it might appear it was nevertheless of much importance to his constituents, as it would enable them to complete this road, which they would not in all probability be able to complete without it.

A number of private bills and resolutons of but little public interest were passed.

After which the House adjourned.

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SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1855.

Mr. Biggs, a resolution concerning the act concerning Revenue. [Provides for printing and sending out at once the Revenue Law to the various Counties for the use of the Courts, &c.]

A number of bills were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed resolution from the Commons reappointing the present Commissioners of the Insane Asylum, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvements, submitted a detailed report on the subject, which was ordered to be printed.

By unanimous consent Mr. Graham introduced a bill in regard to the North Carolina Central Gold and Copper Mining Company. Read and engrossed.

The engrossed bill to improve the road from John Kenedy's to the top of the Blue Ridge—the bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, and the resolution in favor of N. W. Woodfin were read a third time and ordered to be enrolled.

A message from the Commons informing that they have passed the engrossed bills increasing the salaries of certain public officers, with amendments, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate agreed, and the House was informed thereof.

The bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Haughton supplemental to the Revenue bill of the present session, was read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Coleman, with leave, introduced a resolution in favor of George Young. Read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill for appointing commissioners to lay off a public road from the turnpike line to the county line of McDowell, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The resolutions concerning the Marine Hospital were taken up, amended, and read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution to repeal the act authorizing Josiah O. Watson to construct a dam on Neuse river, was read a third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Haughton moved that the joint resolution for adjourning the two Houses, *sine die* on Wednesday next, be rescinded. After some debate, the motion was lost, yeas 15, nays 21.

The Senate then took up the resolution concerning the Farmer's Bank; pending the consideration of which, the Senate took a recess until three o'clock.

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EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met and took up the Resolution in relation to the Farmer's Bank, Elizabeth City.

The Resolution was debated and amended, on motion of Mr. Graham, disapproving in decided terms the conduct of the Bank in permitting issues of a less denomination than three dollars, intended to circulate as money, and directing the Solicitor of the District to proceed at law against the persons who may have authorized said issues in violation of the charter of said Bank.

The Resolution, as amended, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

After disposing of a number of private bills, the Senate took a recess until seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Phillips moved to take up the remaining portion of the Revised Statutes, which was adopted.

The bill concerning salaries was then read the second time.

Mr. Phillips said as the House had decided against any increase of salaries and fees except those of the Governor, Treasurer and Treasurer's clerk, he would move to strike out the increase allowed in the bill to the Comptroller, and also the increase of 2½ per ct. allowed on constable's collections, which was agreed to. Enquiry was made as to the salary of the superintendent of Common Schools.

Mr. Phillips said the salary was retained in the bill, and asked was it worthy of a great State to appoint a public officer and then strike out his salary.

A very desultory debate ensued. Several suggestions were made. At length to obtain a direct vote on the subject, Mr. Martin moved to strike out the salary of the Supeintendent, which was rejected—yeas 44, nays 46.

The bill passed its second reading, and the rules being suspended, it was read the third time and passed.

The bill concerning the Printing of the Revised Code was then passed.

The bill concerning Pilots was then read and passed its second reading.

On its third reading Mr. Gilliam offered an amendment reducing the fees to one-half, when the services of the Pilots were not required by the Captains of vessels, crossing Ocracoke bar.

Mr. Jordan stated that sickness prevented Dr. Selby's attendance in the Hause, and recalled the attention of the House to the able speech made in a former debate by that gentleman in opposition to this amendment,

Mr. Gilliam commented on the opposition offered to the amendment, which he was charged by his constituents to offer to the House and stated the bill as it stood imposed a heavy tax upon commerce.

Mr. Singeltary said the arguments of Dr. Selby against this amendment remained unanswered, and considered the interests of the hardy Pilots deserving the attention of the House.

Mr. Meares opposed the amendment and maintained the necessity of preserving the law as it stood—it protected the interests of men who were absolutely necessary for the safety of life and property on that coast, and at some length spoke against the amendment.

After some remarks from Messrs. Singeltary and Stubbs the amendment was rejected—yeas 30, nays 63.

An amendment by Mr. Stubbs being rejected the bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 29, Nays 62.

On motion by Mr. Patterson to send a message to the Senate rescinding the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday next, was laid on the table.

The unfinished business of Saturday being the bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington was taken up.

The amendment authorizing the State to take stock in the Bank was rejected—yeas 23, nays 74.

Mr. Singeltary offered an amendment prohibiting the Bank from commencing operation until at least one half of the capital stock was paid in; which was adopted—yeas 62, nays 29.

Mr. Singeltary offered an amendment to the effect that no loan made to any Director shall exceed $5000. Rejected—yeas 32, nays 72.

Mr. Singeltary then moved to insert $10,000 instead of $5000. After some debate between Messrs. Dargan, Baxter and Shepherd the amendment was rejected.

A motion by Mr. Baxter to strike out 30 cents tax on each share and insert 50 cents was rejected—yeas 35, nays 57.

Mr. Baxter then offered an amendment to the clause prohibiting more than 50 cents tax on each share—to strike out 50 cents and insert $1.

Mr. Winston moved to amend by enacting that this Bank shall not be taxed higher than similar institutions by any future Legislature; which being adopted,

Mr. Baxter's amendment was adopted—yeas 79, nays 20.

Mr. Martin moved to strike out the words "or its equivalent," whenever they occur after the word "specie," which amendment was accepted by Mr. McMillan. The bill then passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the rules were suspended, the bill read the third time and passed.

Mr. Gilliam moved to take up the bill to incorporate a bank in the town of Plymouth; rejected, yeas 31, nays 33.

Mr. Meares moved to take up the bill to recharter Cape Fear Bank.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend by inserting "the People's Bank of North Carolina." Rejected.

The motion to take up Cape Fear Bank bill, requiring a two-third vote was rejected, yeas 60, nays 31.

Mr. Winston moved to take up the bill to recharter the State Bank. Mr. Baxter moved to amend by inserting the People's Bank. Mr. Jones by inserting Clarendon Bank.

Mr. Rolen moved to lay on the table, all of which with the original motion were rejected.

Mr. Singeltary presented a resolution that no bill should be taken up without the unanimous consent of the House—which was laid on the table.

A motion by Mr. Baxter to take up the People's Bank was rejected; yeas 34, nays 61.

Motions by Messrs. Baxter and J. G. Bynum to take up the bills incorporating the Commercial Bank of Wilmington and the Bank of Charlotte were severally rejected.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

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EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Outlaw presented a resolution, "That the bills to re-charter the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, be made the special order of the day, after the passage of the resolution, and continue so until finally disposed of."

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to insert "People's Bank."

Mr. Baxter offered, as an amendment, that the bills concerning the Cape Fear and State Banks be postponed until the the other bills were disposed of. Rejected, yeas 34, nays 56.

Mr. Singeltary moved an amendment, "That all public and private bills be taken up in order as on the file, until disposed of. Rejected, yeas 44, nays 50.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment, that the consideration of all the Bank bills be postponed until all the other bills are disposed of. Rejected, yeas 39, nays 56.

Mr. Whitaker moved to take up the bill concerning the State Agricultural Society. Rejected, yeas 22, nays 72.

Motion to amend by inserting the "Bank of Plymouth" and "Union Bank," was rejected.

Mr. Amis, as a friend to the State Bank, moved to lay the subject under debate on the table. Rejected, yeas 47, nays 48.

Mr. Mordecai, much excited, moved that the "People's Bank" be indefinitely postponed, and stated, amidst much confusion and excitement, that as the object was to put down the Cape Fear and State Banks, Messrs. Caldwell's and Baxter's Bank ought to follow them.

Mr. Singeltary moved to amend by adding the Cape Fear and State Banks in the motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Mordecai, in answer to some remarks from Mr. D. F. Caldwell, said he had $3000 invested in Railroads but not one dollar in Bank stock, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell said his motives were impugned and his object misrepresented, and declared solemnly that he was not in the least influenced by personal motives—the public good was his only object.

Mr. Baxter commented very severely on the manner in which the branch banks were managed, and instanced some occurences which came to his knowledge.

Mr. Outlaw defended the banks from the charges made against them, and thought it unfair that all should suffer by the imprudent act of one officer.

Mr. McKesson said he regretted exceedingly that a private conversation with a private friend should be spoken of before this General Assembly. It is due, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. McK., to state to this House the facts as they occurred; this was a private transaction, the gentleman alluded to purchased the note with his private funds, gave his private draft on his private friend in New York. So far as my own knowledge goes entirely disconnected with the bank. I should have said nothing, said Mr. McK., but knowing I was the person alluded to, I do it in justice to myself and to the branch at my town. For fear that some member may entertain an erroneous impression I state publicly I have no cause to complain.

Mr. Baxter commented on the statement made by Mr. McKesson, and charged partiality and favoritism for political purposes upon some of the branch banks.

Mr. Jenkins defended himself from some remarks made by Mr. Baxter.

Mr. J. G. Bynum commented on the remarks of Mr. Outlaw and charged that the application of the Cape Fear and State Banks were made to suspend the necessity of new Banks, and thus procure a monopoly of banking throughout the State. Mr. B. said the Cape Fear Bank was of some service to the people of the State, but denied that the State Bank was of the slightest public benefit.

Mr. Winston spoke in favor of the present Banks until the Speaker announced the hour for recess.

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NIGHT SESSION.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the rules being suspended, were read the second and third times and passed:

A bill to increase the pay of jurors in the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Pasquotank, Rowan and Cleaveland.

A bill to pay talis jurors in the county of Warren was amended and made a general law, and such passed its third reading.

A bill to authorise the erection of a toll bridge over the River Neuse.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to consider the propriety of rescinding the resolution appointing Wednesday next for adjourning *sine die* which was concurred in. Yeas 57, Nays 36.

A bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors near Richlands Academy Onslow county.

A bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company.

A bill to incorporate the Greensboro' mining and manufacturing company.

A bill to incorporate McDowell and Yancy turnpike company.

A bill to incorporate the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society was indefinitely postponed.

The House sat to a late hour and passed a number of private bills.

REPORT

Of the Committee on the Judiciary concerning the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire whether the "Farmer's Bank of Elizabeth City" has violated its charter in issuing certificates of deposit to circulate as money of a less denomination than three dollars; and if the said Committee should be of opinion that said bank has violated its charter, instructing them to report a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings against the said bank, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report: That they are of the opinion that the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, at Elizabeth City, has violated its charter in the particulars hereinafter mentioned.

Your Committee are well satisfied that W. W. Griffin, the Cashier of said bank, in the month of February last, did issue various certificates of deposit to the amount of about $2,000, for sums under three dollars, having the general appearance of bank notes, which were intended to be used for the purposes of a circulating medium, and have so been used. The said Cashier of said bank when examined, according to his own request, before the Committee, stated that he issued said certificates without the previous knowledge or consent of the President or Directors; but your Committee are well satisfied from the evidence laid before them, that the act of the said Cashier was sanctioned by a majority of said Directors in about three days after it took place, and that it was also sanctioned in a short time by several Stockholders of the institution. It was stated by the Cashier, that in about three weeks after said certificates were put into circulation, the Directors of said bank passed a resolution forbidding any more issues of the kind; but this order was not made until those who had the control over this institution had reason to know that public indignation had been excited, and reason to apprehend that the law would be enforced against the corporation.

Your Committee, upon a view of all the circumstances of the case, are clearly convinced that the "Farmer's Bank of North Carolina" is responsible for the issuing of the said certificates, and has, in the manner aforesaid, violated its charter in a plain and palpable manner. The charter of said bank, granted by the General Assembly in 1852, contains no grant of a power to issue certificates of deposit, to be circulated as cash, for any amount whatever; and it could hardly be supposed by any one, that the General Assembly intended to allow said bank to issue such certificates, for small sums, and thus render the prohibition contained in the 16th section of said charter against notes under three dollars, completely nugatory.

Your Committee consider the issuing of said certificates, not only a violation of the charter of the company, but also an act of gross injustice to the public, and of great injury to the currency of the State.

Your Committee are also of the opinion, that said corporation has violated its charter, in not making its returns according to the requirements thereof.

Your Committee, therefore, report the accompanying resolution to the Senate, and recommend its passage.

WM. EATON, Jr., *Chm'n.*

REMARKS OF MR. HUMPHREY,

OF ONSLOW,

Delivered in the House of Commons.

MR. HUMPHREY said, having addressd the House at some length on Saturday last in support of this bill, he regreted to say more upon the subject. But sir, I would throw myself upon the indulgence of this House to correct some impressions made by the gentleman from Orange. Mr. H. expressed sorrow, to meet the opposition of the friends of Railroads, and of gentlemen who had been acting in the advocacy of internal improvements heretofore.

But it added astonishment to this sorrow to witness by a gentleman of acknowledged chivalry on attack upon this bill, so insidious and ungallant, and as he confesses himself an attack *in the rear*.—The gentleman is exceedingly eloquent and instructive in his details to the House of the population, products and general importance of the county of Onslow. He sneeringly insinuates that Onslow is poor, that her people import their corn, and that there is nothing in the soil, or commercial prosperity of the county to invite a Railroad to her borders. He complains that the portion of the State between Fayetteville and Beaufort is too poor to be improved. Let me turn back sir, the pages of the North Carolina Legislature. In 1848 we find the representatives of the county of Orange upon this floor urging upon the State the necessity of embarking in this great enterprize, and we also find here foremost among the champions of improvement the identical gentleman himself urging and pleading for this road, not upon the principal of endorsed bonds, but by the aid of the tune of two-thirds of the stock, and what was the reason assigned by the gentleman? Upon what ground did he justify this extravagant request? Why sir, upon nothing more nor less than the *plain simple* and *homely* plea of *poverty*; and sir, I am informed by honorable gentlemen now present, that this was *the available plea*, and secured the State's aid to the work. How artfully the gentleman "blows hot and cold" the poverty of his constituents entitled them to $600,000 for Railroad purposes, while the poverty of other sections entitled *their* applications to nothing, that is the sarcasm of the gentleman which I consider nothing. The gentleman gives us unmistakable evidence of a classical taste, and fine forensic ability, but sir, while stirring up literary gems and oratorical flights he has forgotten that brightest jewel of human character, *consistency*. He has alluded to the position of *parties*, an *allusion* which the gentleman should never have made while the recollection of the late Gubernatorial campaign is fresh in the minds of the people. I wonder if the gentleman was willing last summer to go with Gen. Dockery into a debt of fifteen millions. I wonder if the gentleman joined with the press of his party in carping and criticising the "judicious system" of Governor Bragg.

He calls the Democratic friends of internal improvements "his auxiliaries." Sir, I am like an ancient philosopher, when complimented by the wicked, I fear I have sinned. If the gentleman has classed me properly I must endeavor to get "delivered from my friends." I voted for the million bill for the gentleman's road, not because I am so liberal or have any great affection for the enterprise, but because my hands are bound and fettered by the action of past Legislatures. And, sir, I have felt worse since giving that vote than any one which I have yet given in the House; not, sir, because the work has no merit, but more particularly on account of the company in which it places me.

I was not even a voter when the gentleman in 1848 aided in creating and imposing upon the State this debt. Now, it comes with a bad grace from the gentleman to lecture myself and others upon the subject of economy because we ask some *small State aid* for the interests of our constituents, and for other projects besides his own peculiar one—the North Carolina Road.

I am a North Carolinian in interest and feeling—am actuated in my votes by a sincere desire to secure her best interests, east and west—break down the barriers that divide us—develope her resources and enable her to take the position to which she is entitled in the rank of States.

REMARKS OF MR. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND,

Delivered in the House of Commons Feb. 5, 1855.

In the debate in the House on the bill concerning "Salaries and Fees," Mr. Steele said, that he would not, at the present time, have said one word on the subject under discussion but for the fact that he had introduced, during the early part of the session, a bill to increase the salaries of certain officers, and allusion had been made to it during the progress of the present discussion. His friend from Warren (Mr. Jenkins) had said a good deal which in his opinion had nothing to do with the question. It was the case also with his friend from Iredell (Mr. Sharpe). Railroads, and the liberality or illiberality of any gentleman upon the subject of Internal Improvements, were entirely foreign to the question. The only issue was, whether the salaries of the officers whose pay it was proposed to increase, were adequate to the duties which these officers were required to perform. His opinion was that they were entirely inadequate. The Governor could not live in so expensive a place as Raleigh upon the present salary. This must be evident to any gentleman. The result of such a policy was to confine the office to men of wealth. This officer should be paid at least enough to meet his necessary expenses. The Governor is expected to live in good style and to show a liberal hospitality. This he could not do upon the present salary, and no Governor, from 1836 to the present time had been able to do it.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has passed the Revenue bill as it came from the Commons, having re-considered and struck out on the third reading the amendments it had made on the first. A supplemental bill has, however, passed the Senate, containing proposed amendments to the Commons bill; but it is doubtful whether the latter body will have time to act upon it.

The Commons was engaged on Monday on the Bank bills. The bill incorporating the Bank of Wilmington, with a capital of $800,000, passed its third and last reading in that body, and will doubtless become a law. All attempts to get to a vote on the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, failed. It seems now to be considered doubtful whether these two Banks will be re-chartered at the present session.

On Monday night the two Houses rescinded the joint resolution to adjourn to-day, Wednesday, and they then agreed to adjourn on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock, M. The session has been a protracted and laborious one, and members are anxious to return home. The two Houses will no doubt adjourn *sine die* on Saturday.

See proceedings.

THE STAR—KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Raleigh Star, which seems to have abandoned the old Whig party and become the organ of the new party of bigotry and intolerance, says that the charge preferred by the Standard that the Know-Nothing concern "is the ally of abolitionism is absolutely and unqualifiedly false." That paper then, by way of sustaining its assertion, alludes to the sixty-thousand Know-Nothings in Virginia, a majority of whom are slaveholders.

We have uniformly given *facts* in support of our charge against this secret and dangerous organization; and we refer again to some of these facts, as follows:

1. The election by the Know Nothings, of Gardner and Pollock as Governors respectively of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and the freesoil abolition messages of these Governors.

2. The election by the Know Nothings and fusionists of a majority of the Legislature of Michigan, which majority has recently instructed Gen. Cass and Mr. Stuart to vote to repeal the Nebraska and Kansas act, and also to repeal the fugitive slave law.

3. The condemnation by the Know Nothing and fusion majority of the Illinois Legislature of the course of Senator Douglas on the Kansas and Nebraska act.

4. The bitter and unrelenting opposition of the Know Nothing speakers and organs to the administration of Franklin Pierce—an administration which has signalized itself by its devotion to the compromise of 1850, and by its prompt and energetic efforts to enforce the fugitive slave law, and to allow the people of Kansas to establish slavery in that Territory, if they choose to do so.

5. The election by the Know Nothings of the Legislature of Massachusetts of Henry Wilson, a rank and avowed abolitionist, to the United States' Senate—an abolitionist, as shown by his whole course up to the time of his election, and by declarations made in Tremont Temple, Boston, *since* his election.

6. The re-election, by Know Nothings and the old Whig abolition party combined, of William H. Seward to the United States' Senate by the Legislature of New York. We know it is insisted that the Know Nothings proper of New York are opposed to Mr. Seward, and that those of the new party who secured his re-election, belong to spurious lodges; but why is not this, if true, authoritatively announced?—why are not these spurious lodges exposed by the Know Nothing State Council of New York, and Mr. Seward himself denounced? The reason is obvious—such a course would injure the Whig party proper of New York, which is an ally of the Know Nothing organization there in its opposition to the administration of Gen. Pierce. But, we are told, the Know Nothings proper of New York could not prevent Seward's re-election. Admit this for the sake of argument, and what becomes of the boasted power of the order? We were told that they were to sweep every thing before them—they *have* done so thus far in most of the free States; and the result has shown that they are powerful for evil, but, according to their own admission, powerless for good in that region of the Union.

Some years since, when Mr. Seward, the Whig candidate, was elected Governor of New York by the aid of the so-called foreign vote, the Whig presses of this State rejoiced over his election, and claimed it as a proud triumph over the Democratic party. Their files will show this to be so. Mr. Seward hap pedes to have a better stock in trade, as an unscrupulous politician, in the way of votes of so-called foreigners than he could hope to gain by joining the Know Nothings; and hence his course. If he had been heretofore opposed to the present naturalization laws, and to so-called foreigners, and if he were a member of the secret organization referred to, there can be no doubt that his re-election would have been acquiesced in and apologized for by Southern Know Nothing papers, just as they have acquiesced in and apologized for the election of Wilson from Massachusetts.

We might present many more facts of this character, if we thought it necessary to do so.

We do not admit, as the Star claims, that there are sixty thousand of this secret faction in Virginia; but if it be true, then clearly many of them have been deceived, deluded, hood-winked by disappointed spoilsmen and selfish office-seekers. This faction in Virginia may number some Democrats in their ranks; but nine-tenths of them, we do not doubt, recently belonged to the old Whig party. These Democrats, whether heretofore sound or *disgruntled*, will have to abandon the Know Nothings and come back, or go down.

We invite the Star to meet, or even to refer to and explain, if it can, the foregoing facts.

RE-ELECTION OF SEWARD.

The New York Herald gives the vote in full by which Mr. Seward was re-elected to the United States' Senate. It seems he received, altogether, according to the statement of the Herald, seventy-two Whig, twelve Know Nothing, and three Democratic votes. That paper adds:

"The re-election of W. H. Seward to the United States Senate establishes the great fact that the anti-slavery sentiment is paramount and predominant in the North. The issue between him and the Know Nothings was distinct and decisive. He had thrown down the gauntlet as their sworn enemy in the Senate, and they had taken it up. It surmounted their flag-staff in our November elections, and, bearing it aloft, the Know Nothings entered the Assembly to supersede him or prevent his election. The more sanguine of their numbers were confident of success—the order commanded the balance of power, and yet, on the appointed day of the tournament, they surrendered the glove without even breaking a lance.

In the Senate five Know Nothings voted for Seward and his majority was five—a clear Know Nothing majority. In the Assembly his majority was twelve; but had the seven Know Nothings voting for him opposed him, there would have been a majority against him of two. *Thus the vote of each House and the election of Seward were decided by Know Nothing votes.* The result may be charged partly to the despotic discipline of the Know Nothings and the consequent mutiny of some members; partly to the spoils and the superior tactics of the Seward pipe layers; but, more than to all other causes combined, to the pre-dominant anti-slavery sentiment in the Assembly in the State and throughout the Northern States."

The Philadelphia North American, a leading Whig paper, takes the following view of the matter:

"Senator Seward was yesterday re-elected to the United States Senate by the New York legislature. This is a remarkable result in view of the powerful influence wielded by the know nothing party, to which he is hostile, and which was, and is, especially hostile to him. Many of his old personal friends and supporters were members of the American order, and by its influence no less than thirty-seven of them were elected to the legislature.

When the course of events developed the fact that the American movement in New York State was being perverted to the purposes of a single faction, the whole of Mr. Seward's friends, both in and out of the legislature, left the order, and formed a new one of their own. The extent of the mischief done by this did not become known to the other party until the whig legislative caucus was held, at which Mr. Seward received almost a unanimous vote. Previous to this the legislature passed a resolution absolving its members from any extra-judicial oath taken by them. The election of Mr. Seward to the Senate was a natural consequence of these events. The thirty-seven American members who voted for him are terribly anathematized by the know nothing journals of New York; *but as it seems to have been a game of deception all round, the public generally will feel but little sympathy with either party.*"

Two weeks ago we received the copy of a memorial without date, but bearing the Raleigh post mark. The memorial must have been drawn up by an Abolitionist; it purported to be from the people of North Carolina to the General Assembly, asking for certain reforms in the laws relating to Slaves and Free persons of color. Attached to the memorial was a request that we would publish it in the North Carolina Republican. We most respectfully decline to do so, and would give a rougher refusal to any one who would enter our *sanctum sanctorum* to make the request. We would wager a bottle of *Temperance cordial* that the Memorial was neither drawn up by a North Carolinian nor a Foreigner, but by a Northern Know Nothing; and we would recommend the author of it to go on the other side of Mason and Dickson's line before penning another. We have strong suspicions of it having come from a *certain* press already noted for its *Northern spirit.* The Memorial opens with a tiresome preliminary, cunningly written, and then asks the consideration of our Legislature to the four following dangerous propositions:

1. That it behooves us as christian people to establish the institution of matrimony among our slaves, with all its legal obligations as to its duration between the parties.

2. That under no circumstances should masters be permitted to disregard these natural and sacred ties of relationship among their slaves, or between slaves belonging to different masters.

3. That the parental relation be acknowledged and protected by law; and that the separation of parents from their young children, say of twelve years and under, be strictly forbidden, under heavy pains and penalties.

4. That the laws which prohibit the instruction of slaves and free colored persons, by teaching them to read the Bible and other good books, be repealed.

Golds. Republican.

We received through the Post office a simular circular. We concur with the Republican in the view it has taken of the matter.

The people of North Carolina are quite competent to manage their own affairs, without taking such advice as may be communicated in the manner referrec to, and that, too, from an unknown source. We shall not argue the points made in the circular—but we could easily show that our present laws in relation to slaves are proper and salutary, and that they are the most contented and happy of their race.

☞ The Hon. A. C. Dodge, recently defeated for the Senate in Iowa, by Harlan, abolitionist and fusionist, has been appointed Minister to Spain in place of Mr. Breckenridge, declined. Mr. Dodge has always stood firmly by the Constitutional rights of the South: It is an excellent appointment, and furnishes additional evidence of Gen. Pearce's regard for those true men in the free States who have gone down politically before the combined forces of Whiggery, abolitionism, and Know-Nothingism.

☞ And so the once proud Whig party, according to the admission of many of its leading men, is broken up and abandoned. What would Henry Clay say, if living, to the absorbtion by the faction of Know-Nethingism of the Whig party which he founded, and labored to make permanent? How he would scorn the "new party" and trample it beneath his feet as a despised, intolerant, anti-American thing!

☞ The Whig, abolition, Know Nothing House of Delegates of New York, in session at Albany, granted on the 9th instant, the use of their hall to Fredrick Douglas, free negro, to make an abolition-harangue! The New York Herald says the request for the use of the hall was unanimously granted. Was there no Know Nothing—no member of the "new *national* party" to raise his voice against it?

☞ The last Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from its Boston Correspondent, which thoroughly exposes the origin and character of Know Nothingism. We shall publish it in our next.

☞ The last New Hampshire Patriot contains a column of extracts from letters, written by Democrats who have left the Know Nothing lodges in that State.

☞ Extra copies of Mr. Waugh's Report on the subject of Temperance and a prohibitory law, may be obtained at this office.

☞ CAPTIONS OF THE LAWS may be obtained at the Standard office, at $1 50 per hundred.

☞ Our thanks to Mr. D. G. Lougee, of Griswold's Hotel, Goldsborough, for the first shad of the season. They were excellent.

BEAUTIES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts has recommended a law to be passed to prevent any man from voting at any election, that cannot read and write the English language. They permit negroes to vote, but wish to prevent white men from voting that cannot read or write.

ANOTHER. The Know Nothing Legislature of Illinois has passed a resolution censuring the conduct of Messrs. Douglas and Shields, (a foreigner,) for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

ANOTHER. The Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan has passed similar abolition resolutions with regard to Senator Cass.

KNOW NOTHING MORALITY. We question whether the history of parties presents an instance where truth, justice, and every principle of right have been so wantonly outraged, as in the case of the Know Nothings. Falsehoods, the most flagrant, and misrepresentations, the most infamous, teem constantly from their press; and when the former are denied and the latter exposed, the journals publishing them seem to know nothing of the matter, and without the slightest hesitation pass on to new slanders and new misstatements.

The Washington Organs stated the other day that the Know Nothings in the New York Legislature numbered over fifty; indeed, that they were so numerous that as many as fifty were traitors. The Herald of Wednesday commenting on Seward's election, places the Know Nothing strength of both houses at NINETEEN, traitors, loyalists, and all. It would be difficult to reconcile these statements were we not able to state the effect desired to be produced by both papers. The Organ was indulging in the K. N. game of brag *before Seward's* election, while the Herald was endeavoring to screen its friends from the charge of Abolitionism *after Sewards' election.*

This, of course, could only be done by showing that the K. N.'s had not the power to defeat Seward, if they desired it.

Day after day reports of their tremendous successes are published, which the succeeding day flatly denies; but no retraction is found in the *ignoramus* journals.

A few days since, we proved that the organs of the party had tortured Washington's words and *belied* La Fayette to suit their purposes, yet no withdrawal came. Indeed, the whole campaign is, on their part, a melange of betting, bigotry, braggadocio and bombast, with a little misrepresentation, to use no harsher term, to make the whole spicy and Know Nothingish.

Occasionally the brethren get quarrelsome, and then, in obedience to a venerable maxim, "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues," we get a little insight into the morality of the party.

Thus, the American Organ proclaimed nearly the whole of the K. N. members of the New York Legislature perjurers, "who had falsified their promises and sacrificed their honor" to elect Seward. In the same vein the Richmond Post waxed exceedingly wroth, characterized the act of *the K. N. majority* in New York as "*deliberative* DAMNING treachery."

Such is the character of the party, according to fraternal testimony. *Pet. Dem.*

WASHINGTON ON THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. As the Know-Nothings profess to have great respect for the opinions of our venerated Washington, please publish the following, which they seem to have overlooked.

In an address to the Roman Catholics, dated March 1790, he says:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that *all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government.* I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens *will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government*—or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."—[*Life of Washington, p.* 197.

"The Irish volunteers merit the warmost thanks of America for their patriotism; and I hope their countrymen who have so long struggled for liberty, *will be hospitably and cordially received here.*"—[*Washington.*

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all *religions*, whom we shall welcome to a *participation in all rights and privileges.*"—*Washington.*

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applud themselves for having given to mankind exumples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. *All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights;* for, happily the Government of the United States *which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance*, requires only that they who live under its protection, should *demean themselves as good citizens* in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."—[*Washington.*

Washington also, in 1790, signed a naturalization law, which conferred upon foreigners the right of suffrage in two years.

ABOLITIONISM LEADS THE COLUMN. Within a single month the following abolitionists have been elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next: Wm. H. Seward, of New York; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; and Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, has received the whole vote of the fusionists in the legislature of that State, and makes the fourth of the series.

Mr. Seward is his own successor. Gen. Wilson follows Mr. Everett; Mr. Durkee succeeds Hon. J. P. Walker, democrat; and Mr. Harlan expects to fill the place now occupied by the orthodox democrat, General A. C. Dodge. There are several other States to elect, and we shall not be suprised, to see the fusionists in these States uniting upon other abolitionists of the same stripe as those already chosen. The contest in New Hampshire is conducted partly to elect abolitionists to the Senate, in place of two sound national men, otherwise certain of being returned to that dignified body. Gradually the conservative and constitutional influence in the Senate is passing away before the know-nothing organization. Gradually the stern and well-tried champions of the rights of the States are being stricken down in the North. In this State of affairs the strange and appalling spectacle is presented of southern men coming forward to unite with influences that conspire to destroy the rights of the South and to dissolve the noble fabric of our Union. This would, indeed, be a melancholy realization of the adage, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." *Wash. Union.*

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has issued a habeas corpus in the case of S. M. Booth and John Ryecrft, recently convicted in the United States Court at Milwaukie of a violation of the provisions of the act generally termed the Fugitive slave law, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The State Court has heretofor declared the law in question unconstitutional and void. On the receipt of the news of the issuing of the writ of habeas corpus at Milwaukie a public meeting was convened, at which resolutions strongly censuring the course of the federal authorities and counselling revolutionary action to defeat the laws of the land, were adopted with frantic enthusiasm. The fine imposed upon Booth and Ryecraft amounts to $1,661 and this is to be made up by voluntary subscriptions, in no instance to exceed one dollar, it has been stated that the anti-Nebraska members of Congress have contributed towards the fund. *New York Herald.*

☞ We have received the February number of the University Magazine. Contents—The doctrine of the Tongue—English Literature in the reigns of Anne and Elizabeth—The Waldenses—Orators and Oratory—Laura Woodville—Editorial Table, &c. &c.

A HINT FOR THE KNOW NOTHINGS. The New York bord of emigration estimates that $20,000,000 in money has been brought into the country in the last year by German emigrants.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1855.

Michigan Anti-Slavery Resolutions—Mr. Cass declines to obey—Bounty Land Bill passed—Kings Mountain defenders included—French Spoliation Bill to be vetoed—Hon. John S. Mills—A States Right's Senator—River and Harbor improvement bills—Know Nothingism and its fruits—Abolition Senators elected—Diplomatic Reform and Texas debt bill passed the House—Mr. Breckenridge declines the Mission to Spain.

On Monday a series of resolutions were presented in the Senate adopted by the Legislature of Michigan, instructing the Senators from that State, relative to the question of slavery. The resolutions denounce the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, assert the power of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the Territories and the District of Columbia and affirm the duty of Congress to pass such laws immediately, instruct their Senators to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction and existence of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and ask for the immediate repeal of the fugitive-slave law. The Legislature of Michigan is controlled by Fusionists and Know Nothings, and this is the first demonstration of these enemies of the Democracy against the country. Mr. Cass addressed the Senate briefly on these resolutions, avowed his determination not to obey these instructions nor to resign his seat, the vacation of which was the object of the Legislature. He recognized the doctrine of instructions but with some limitations. He was willing to recognize the binding force of instructions received from his own party but not from a legislature notoriously composed of his political opponents. If the representative of a State in the Senate was changed with every change in the political aspect of its legislature, the conservative character of the Senate would be destroyed, and it would be liable to greater changes even than the House of Representatives—thus virtually annulling a leading feature of our Constitution, moveover the Whig party did not recognize the doctrine of instructions, and it thus operated only to the loss of the Democratic party and never to its advantage.

The Bounty Land Bill was further considered in the Senate on Monday, and after the addition of several amendments, it passed that body by a vote of 30 to 15. It is now even larger and more comprehensive than it was when I made an estimate of the amount it would require to execute it, and the expense it will devolve upon the Government. But if the lands are to be given away and squandered, as appears to be the prevailing tendency, to give them to the old soldiers and their heirs is certainly the best disposition that can be made of them. The passage of this bill into a law will prevent any revenue to the government from the public lands for at least fifty years. I am glad to say that the bill as it stands makes provision for those who participated in the battle of Kings Mountain. The names of the greater portion of these men who so gallantly took up arms in defence of their country, were never entered upon the rolls, not being mustered into the service regularly, and consequently have never been included in any provision made by revolutionary services. It is pre-eminently due to these men that their services should be recognized even at this late day.

On Tuesday the House bill providing indemnification for French Spoliations was taken up in the Senate and after considerable discussion and the rejection of all amendments, passed precisely as it was received from the House. It is now in the hands of the President and the impression pretty generally prevails that he will veto it. If so it will put an end during his administration to this great effort to despoil the Treasury. One fact alone is sufficient to expose the true character of the bill and of a majority of the claims. While depredations upon our commerce were being perpetrated by the French, the Insurance Companies were in the habit of taking war risks, from which they made large profits. Some times they lost. This bill provides for reinbursing these insurance companies for losses sustained in the usual and regular course of their business. They knew before hand the extent of the risk, received a consideration for assuming it, and now have no claim whatever for indemnification for their losses.

The new Senator from New Hampshire, Hon. John S. Wells, has distinguished his entrance into the Senate by a very able speech against the responsibility of the government for these claims. He referred to the history of the county at the time these depredations were committed, showed that neither Jefferson, Madison nor Monroe, all of whom were personally cognizant of all the facts, ever recognized the legality of these claims or recommended their payment. The Reports from time to time made in their favor in Congress emanated from Representatives of exclusively commercial communities, while that "body of men in this country who hold to a strict construction of the Constitution, who hold to great principles, such as we say ought to govern the political action of this country"—"whenever they have been called upon to examine this question without reference to commercial interests or commercial influences have, as one man, declared their opposition to this measure." Among such men he enumerates Calhoun, Wm. R. King, Atchison, Bibb, Silas Wright, and a host of others, all of whom have stood up against the payment of these claims. The quotation I make from Mr. Wells' speech shows to what class of political men he belongs, and what doctrines he is prepared to maintain and defend.

The veto of the River and Harbor bill of last session by the President, including as it did a large number of appropriations, some perhaps proper enough but many of them totally unauthorized by the Constitution, has led to the introduction at the present session of a large number of single bills, including only one object in one bill. Should any or all of them pass, the President will be able to distinguish between the meritorious objects and those not of that character; but the action of the Senate is precisely the same as if they were all embraced in one bill. They are passed one by one by a combination among members and Senators, just as if they were embraced in one bill. Some thirty or forty have been passed by the Senate, but there will hardly be time for action in the House during the present session.

On Monday a series of resolutions against the Know Nothing Societies was offered in the House, and the vote taken on their reception, resulting yeas 103, nays 78—not two-thirds and therefore they were not received. Although not a test vote, several known opponents of Know Nothingism having voted in the negative, it is sufficient to show that the new order is in considerable of a minority in the House. While upon the subject I will remark that the election of Seward, Wilson and Durkee to the U. S. Senate from the States of New York, Massachusetts and Iowa, all abolitionists of the most determined stamp, elected as they were by the aid of Know Nothingism, settles the point, if it was not settled already, that the order is an active ally of abolitionism, and therefore it should have no supporters at the South. The alliance or identy rather is now becoming too palpable for denial, and Southern Know Nothings will be compelled to dissolve their Chapters or be used by the majority of the Order at the North to destroy the institutions of their own section of the country. The tree is known by its fruits; and what could be more convincing, as to the objects of the Order, than the election of Wilson?

Two bills of importance have been acted on in the House, viz.: The bill to reform the Diplomatic and Consular system, and the Texas Debt bill. The former makes many alterations in the present system—gives fixed salaries to consuls, and prohibits them from engaging in commercial pursuits. The Texas Debt bill has been cut down from eight and a half to six and a half millions; and as both the Texas members voted against it, it is presumed that the offer of Congress will not be accepted by the Texas legislature. The six millions and a half is all the government agreed to pay Texas under one of the Compromise acts, and is all that Texas has a right to claim.

Mr. Breckenridge has declined the mission to Spain. I have not heard who will be likely to succeed Mr. Soule. MECKLENBURG.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS. *Washington, Feb.* 9.—The Hon. Mr. Breckinridge has declined the appointment of Minister to Spain in consequence of the illness of Mrs. B.

Senator Dodge has received the appointment.

S. S. Cox, editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, has been nominated to the Senate as Secretary of Legation to Peru, in place of Miller, withdrawn.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. The steamship Atlantic arrived at 6½ o'clock this morning with Liverpool dates to the 27th of January. She brings fifty-eight passengers, among whom is Hon. N. G. Upham.

Lord John Russel has resigned his office, and it is generally supposed that the whole Cabinet will follow his course. The government has been severely denounced in Parliament; and the general feeling of the people of England is in favor of peace.

The Vienna Conference met on the 18th of February.

Affairs in Sebastopol are unchanged. Forty thousand Russians were at Perekop with 80 guns. Gen. Leprandi had advanced his outposts to Tchunaya and was expected to make an attack on Eupatoria, being now prepared by late reinforcements.

The Turks have opened a communication with Schamyl's forces, which number 20,000.

Prussia claims the right of participating in the Vienna Conference, and has sent a protest to Vienna, and to the London and Paris Cabinets against the passage of resolutions at Vienna unless with her participatton.

Swiss enlistments go on slowly.

Cawniti has been ordered to prevent the Russians from engaging in a campaign on the Danube.

The Swedish army is to be placed on a war footing immediately.

Negotiations are going on between Prussia and Austria, on the subject of a Germanic army.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead. Sardinia sends twenty thousand troops as her contingent of the whole army.

The admirals of the allied fleets have declared the ports in the Black Sea and of Azof in a state of siege.

Several Russian provision ships have been captured in Asia.

Achmet Pasha has been appointed to command the army in Anatolia which gives much satisfaction.

Letters state that the French have possessed themselves of the Flagstaff Battery, and are waiting a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

Much sickness prevails among the allies.

The Russians, who had been repulsed, have retaken, and again occupy, the Quarantine Fort. Gen. Brown is about to resume his command.

Odessa letters state that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, being well prepared with reinforcements. Large numbers have been ordered to Pesckop, and it is positively asserted that Omer Pacha will commence operations on the 18th January.

Miller and Thompson of Liverpool have failed for £60,000 sterling. The house of Eager and Co. have failed for £130,000.

The Paris Moniteur states that bullion to the amount of seven hundred and fifty millions of francs has been placed at the disposal of the French government, in consequence of the new loan indication.

Another Carlist insurrection has broken out in Spain.

The 80-gun ship, Henry Quatre, having got ashore, has been turned into a fort, and is of great use to the Allies.

The Russians recently made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Allies contemplate erecting a Hospital at Smyrna for 2,000 sick, and one at Rhodes for soldiers who are becoming convalescent.

The "Patrie" says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians has given rise to a demand by Austra for an explanation from Gortschakoff.

CHINA.—Dates from China to the 12th Dec., state that affairs in the Southern part of the Empire the past month have become more critical. At Canton the public authorities have applied to the American and English Consuls for assistance. Trade has been completely suspended.

For the North Carolina Standard.

At a meeting of the Committees on the part of the Agricultural Societies of Warren, Franklin, Granville, and the friends of a union of the three counties in holding an annual exhibition or Fair in the town of Henderson, John D. Hawkins, of Franklin, was called to the chair, and Charles Wyche, of Granville, appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren, briefly stated the object of the meeting to be a union of the three counties, and permanently locating and improving the Fair grounds.

Dr. A. C. Harris, of Granville, on the part of the Committee consisting of himself, Dr. G. W. Blacknall, and R. P. Hughes, appointed at a previous meeting to examine and fix a location, reported having had the subject fully under advisement, and recommended the purchase of the lot at present enclosed and sufficient adjacent lands to enlarge the grounds to a capacity sufficient for the purpose contemplated. Whereupon, Dr. Pritchard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be requested to act as committees in their respective counties to solicit subscriptions in behalf of the proposed union Fair, and report to a meeting to be held at this place on the first Tuesday in April next.

For Granville. William A. Eaton, Dr. O. F. Manson, Dr. John R. Herndon, Thomas Miller, R. A. Hamil ton, S. S. Royster, Dr. G. W. Blacknall, Maj. J. F. Harris, Maj. B. Bullock, James Turner, Hon. A. W. Venable, Isham Cheatham, Isaac H. Davis, R. P. Hughes, Dr. A. C. Harris, and Thomas L. Williams.

For Warren. Dr. R. C. Pritchard, William A. Burwell, John B. Williams, James T. Russell, William Plummer, Whit. Kearney, T. N. F. Alston, Henry Hunter, Dr. William Hawkins, Dr. A. B. Hawkins, Nathan Milam, John Yancey, Joseph S. Jones, H. J. B. Clarke, Dr. Thomas J. Pitchford and John W. Hayes.

For Franklin. Dr. E. A. Crudup, Gen. J. B Littlejohn, Robert Gill, Col. Phil. B. Hawkins, Dr. Wiley Perry, Arch. Williams, Joseph A. Whitaker, Dr. Peter Foster, Dr. R. P. Toney, Etheldred Green, John Davis, Dr. Wood T. Johnson, N. B. Massenberg, Allen Perry, John D. Hawkins and Oscar Green.

On motion of Dr. A. C. Harris, it was

Resolved, That the friends of agriculture, and of the project of holding a union Fair at Henderson, in the counties of Warren, Franklin and Granville, be earnestly requested to co-operate with the committees appointed in the several counties in furthering the object contemplated.

Drs. G. W. Blacknall, A. C. Harris and P. W. Wyche, were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of the proposed lots and the necessary improvements.

On motion the papers published in Warrenton, Louisburg and Raleigh were requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Tuesday in April next.

C. H. WYCHE, *Secretary.*

Henderson, Granville county, N. C.,
January 30, 1855.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM WITH A VENGEANCE! We gather from the columns of the Boston Courier the following piece of patriotic intelligence. *Risum tenetis, amici?*

"In the House of Representatives yesterday on order was introduced, directing that the use of the hall be granted to the Whig party for caucus purposes; and another directing that the Latin inscription over the Speaker's desk—'*Ense petit placidum sub libertate quietem*'—be removed, and that a liberal translation in English be placed in its stead. The first after a little fun, was rejected; but the other was laid over under the rule, Messrs. Eames, of Malden, and Monroe, of Boston, giving notice of their intention to debate."

Well done, Know Nothings! Take as much rope as you please, to hang yourselves with. We suppose your next step will be to suppress the study of *foreign* languages in our schools and colleges—French must be ostracised, and Latin and Greek also, of course, for they are obsolete and *dead.* The great works of Cicero and Demonsthenes, those two distinguished tribunes, and defenders of popular rights according to your notions of *Americanism*, must return to that obscurity and blissful state of oblivion from which they were brought out by the litterati of the Middle Ages. Consistent Know Nothings! what say you now of "the rich Irish brogue and sweet German accent?" What intend you with our National escutcheon? Will you modify that too? The American Eagle, we suppose, you will retain; but what will you do with E. PLURIBUS UNUM? We pause with the greatest anxiety, for categorical answers. Poor Know Nothings!

"*Quos vult perdere Jupiter dementat.*"

The Massachusetts Know Nothing State Council.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1855. A regular quarterly session of the State Council of Know Nothings was held to-day. The attendance was large, but of the proceedings little is known. Symptoms of rebellion from the influence of the National Council were apparent, especially in the rejection of the third degree, concocted at Cincinnati, which proposes to expel every member who bolts a regular nomination. Camps of an order calling themselves the United Sons of America have been formed in several wards of this city, from which free soilers are excluded. On the other hand, lodges with the free soil element as predominant are forming in other parts of the State.

United States Senator for Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.,) Feb. 8 1855. Lyman Trumbull has just been elected United States Senator for Illionis, in place of Gen. Shields. Mr. Trumbull was elected on the 10th ballot.

Whole number of votes,	99
Necessary to a choice,	50
Lyman Trumbull had,	51
Joal A. Matterson,	47
A. Williams,	1

Mr. Trumbull is anti-Nebraska democrt. He resides at Belleville, and is the representative elect faom the Eighth Congressional district. The result is quite unexpected.

SENATOR WILSON. Boston, Feb. 9th.—Senator Wilson started for Washington yesterday, and addressed an anti-slavery delegation assembled to greet him at Worcester.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. W. W. Albea, on the 8th of February, W. Barrow, Esq., and Abigail M. Saunders, both of Winston, Forsyth County, N. C.

☞ Spirit of the Age please copy.

In Wake county, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. John W. Lewis, of Milton, N. C., to Miss Annie Hinton.

DIED,

In Caswell, near Yanceyville, on Saturday the 3d instant, Dr. George Robertson, aged about 52 years.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10th, 1855.

FLOUR.—The market is more firm to-day, and we note sales of S. F. at 9¾ @ 9¾; Extra 10 @ 10¼.

CORN.—In demand, sales to-day of White at 88 cts.; Yellow 90 cts.; Mixed 83 prices tending upward.

COTTON.—Sales of fine at 8 cts. choice lots 8¼ cts.

STAVES.—R. O. Hhd. $33 W. O. Hhd $50; Heading $55 Pipe $60 bbl. $35. All except Brl. in demand.

B. E. PEAS.—85 cts. @ 90 cts.; White Beans 140.

NAVAL STORS.—Tar dull at 2¾; Spts. Turp. 43 @ 45 cts. in small lots. No crude offering.

LIME.—Thos. 1¾ @ $115 W. C. 1¾.

N. C. produce of all descriptions sells readily on arrival

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Feb. 10th, 1056.

We note an active business week in the produce market. Prices of all kinds steady, without much change.

BACON is selling at 10 to 10½ cts. per lb.

COTTON is something lower. Sales principally at 8 cts. for best grades,

CORN is in good demand at 85 to 81.

FLOUR in good demand. No change in prices.

Spirits Turpentine 80 to 81 cts. per gallon. Raw do. $1,10 to $2,25 per barrel.

PORK is selling at 6½ to 7 cts. Beef scarce.

Wilmington and Weldon N. C. R. R. Through Freights.

ENG. & SUPT.'S OFFICE W. & W. R. R.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1855.

FREIGHTS from Wilmington or any Station on the W. & W. R. R. to any Station on the North Carolina R. R., and also from any Station on the N. C. R. R. to Wilmington or other points on the W. & W. R. R., will be transhipped and forwarded from Goldsboro'—*free of charge for transshipment, &c.*

By the 15th of March next, arrangements will be made by which Goods and produce from the interior for shipment from, or to be sold in Wilmington, and also from Sea for the interior, will be delivered or received on the Company's wharf and forwarded free of charge for wharfage or drayage.

S. L. FREMONT. Sup't.

Feb. 13, 1855. 24-3m.

Distance from Wilmington to Raleigh by Railroad, 181½ miles; from Raleigh to Portsmouth, Va., 176½—difference 45 miles.

Freight on a barrel of Flour from Orange to Wilmington is 29 cents less than it is from Orange to Portsmouth, Va.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—BE it herewith known that my wife, A. E. PEPPERCORN, has left me on *her own accord*, consequently *I do not* consider myself responsible for any of her dealings.

F. PEPPERCORN.

February 13, 1855. 1061—3tw.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

February 10, 1854. 24—awly.

WANTED.—TWO JOURNEYMEN BOOT MAKers, to whom the highest wages will be given.

HENRY A DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1855. 24-2t.

☞ Wilmington Journal copy 2 times and send act. to this office.

FOR SALE.—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, LARGE size, blood bay, gentle, and a superior Buggy Horse. Call at HARRIS' LIVERY STABLE.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1855. 24—

Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this evening, it was

Resolved, That the City Collector be authorized and required to advertise and collect the taxes due the city of Raleigh, and proceed to sell property, if the same be not paid, and pay over to the city Treasurer two weeks before May court, otherwise the city attorney will be directed to bring suit on his bond.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

All persons interested will take notice of the above, and if payment of their taxes be delayed ten days from this date, I shall proceed to execute and advertise property for the same. JAMES H. MURRAY,

Feb. 10, 1855. 3t City Collector.

REPORT CORRECTED.—In consequence of proposals made to me at the last Fair at Raleigh, by Dr. Wm. R. Holt, of Lexington, a report has been circulated that I will stand my horse, SARPEDON, at that place the ensuing spring. I would inform

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers, as may, under regulations to be established, be brought before an army board composed of four officers of rank, specially convened for the purpose, and be found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers; and to attach them to regiments, as supernumary officers, according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers"

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the allowance to soldiers employed at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, authorized by the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to regula a the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty," be nc eased to twenty-five cents per day for men employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents per day, when employed as mechanics, at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and to thirty-five cents and fifty cents per day, respectively, when the men are employed at stations west of those mountains

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

CHAP. CCXLVIII.—An Act to Repeal the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be, and the same is hereby repealed

APPROVED, August 4, 1854

CHAP. CCXLIX.—An Act to extend the Right of Pre-emption over Unsurveyed Lands in Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and the acts supplementory thereof, shall be extended to the lands in Minnesota Territory, whether surveyed or not; but in all cases where pre-emption is claimed on unsurveyed lands the settler shall file his declaratory statement within three months after the survey has been made and returned, and make proof and payment before the day appointed by the President's proclamation for the commencement of the sale of the lands, including the tract claimed: *Provided, however*, That if, when said lands are surved, it is found that two or more persons have settled upon the same quarter section, each shall be permitted to enter his improvement, as near as may be, by legal subdivisions

APPROVED, August 4, 1854

CHAP. CCLXVII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year euding the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For pay of the army, one million eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand and seventy-one dollars

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servauts, thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars

For expenses of recruiting, fifty-five thousand two hundred dollars

For three months's extra pay for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, ten thousand dollars

For subsistence in kind, one million and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, four hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of in antry as may be m unted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses, when serving in the field, and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, including those employed as clerks at division and department head-quarters; expenses of expenses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the Quartermaster's Department: compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eigh; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: horse equipments, the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, three hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts, which it may be necessary to occupy during the year, and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars

For mileage or allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage when travelling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse-equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundaries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, freights, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, one million two hundred thousand dollars

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For contingencies of the army, six thousand dollars

For the Medical and Hospital Department, fifty-one thousand two hundred and forty dollars

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department, as division and department headquarters, four hundred dollars

For repair and preparations of the Ponton-Bridge train, to be stored and kept in readiness for the field, fifteen thousand dollars

For armament of fortifications, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, seventy-five thousand dollars

For the current expenses of the ordance service, one hundred thousand dollars

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much of all laws heretofore passed, which authorized the appointment of military officers to superintend the operations at the national armories, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent and well qualified civilian as superintendent at each of said armories

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars

For arsenals, thirty-three th nsand three hundred and ten dollars

For the completion of magazine at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars

For an iron steamer to be used in the survey of the northern and north western lakes, including Lake Superior, under the War Department, fifty thousand dollars

For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, twenty-five thousand dollars

For continuing the survey of the northern and nort-western lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars

For repairs of instruments of the corps of topographical engineers, five thousand dollars

For printing and distributing charts of lake surveys, one thousand five hundred dollars

For the purchase of Barlow's planetarium for the use of the military academy at West Point, two thousand dollars

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer made or provided for by the Quartermaster's Department, five thousand and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents

For continuing the explorations and surveys to ascertain the best route for a railway to the Pacific, and for completing the reports of surveys already made, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For fuel and quarters and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's Department, ten thousand dollars

For arrearages prior to July first, one ihousand eight hundred and fif een, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to a balance of seven thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents undrawn in the treasury on the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars

For purchase of a site, and construction of an arsenal at Benicia, California, thirty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars

For the sword ordered to be presented to Brevet Major-General John E. Wool, by the joint resolution approved January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars

For payment of claims adjudicated by the board of army officers, appointed by the Secretary of War, under the sixth section of the act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-three and a half cents

For the purchase of the best breech loading rifles in the opinion of the Secretary of War, for the use of the United States army, ninety thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War, after a fair practical test thereof, shall deem the purchase advisable and proper

That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed in the settlement of the accounts of Captain Joseph L. Folsom, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, to receive parol testimony of the disbursements made by him as such assistant quartermaster, in lieu of vouchers for such disbursements which were destroyed by the fire in the city of San Francisco, on the fourth of May, *anno Domini*, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and that upon the testimony so taken, if satisactory to the department, the accounts of said assistant quartermaster shall be audited and settled according to the principles of equity and justice: *Provided*, That the sum al owed shall not exceed the balance now due from said Folsom to the treasury

Shawnees.—For the first instalment of interest at five per cent. on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article of the treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars

For the first of eight annual instalments of money in payment for lands, per third article of the treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars

For the expenses of surveying the lands and setting apart the surplus as provided in the fifth article of the treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars

For payment for relinquishment of certain permanent and other annuities and satisfaction for losses, damages, and claims, per eleventh article of the treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thousand dollars

Kickaskia and Peoria, and Wea and Piankashaw.—For the expenses of surveying the land as provided in the third and fourth articles of the treaty of May thirteth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand three hundred dollars

For payment of the first of three instalments in money of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities and relinquishment of claims and damages per sixth article of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars

For the first of five instalments for support of a blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtie h May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For the first of five instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars

For the erection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools thereof, per sixth article of the treaty of thirteth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and twenty dollars

Miamies.—For the expenses of surveying the lands as provided in the second article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars

For interest at the rate of five per centum on fifty thousand dollars for educational purp ses, etc., per third article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars

Reappropriation: For payment of the valuation of improvements on lands ceded, as stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the seventh article of the treaty eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the amount having been carried to the surplus fund by warrant number ninety-four of treaty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, per fourth article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars and sixty-eight cents

For the payment of the Miam es, residing on the ceded lands, of the first of six equal annual instalments for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, etc., per fourth article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thou sand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents

For payment in full to John Grigg and Sash-o-quash, as provided in the fourth article of said last mentioned treaty, nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents

For payment of the claims of Miamies who live on the ceded lands, for damages and loss of stock and other property and for losses of improvements, etc., caused by the r removal from Sugar Creek, per fourth article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-two cents

For payment of the expenses incurred in negotiating the articles of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Menomonee Indians, supplemental and amendatory to the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and fifty dollars

For extra clerk-hire for the service of the Indian office, for one year, commencing on the first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars

For payment of the expenses of the delegates of the Creek nation of Indians now in this city, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents: *Provided*, That the following appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act, passed at the present session, are hereby annulled and repealed

For fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees; permanent provision for salt, sixty dollars; blacksmith and assistant, eight hundred and forty dollars; iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Piankeshaws, in permanent annuities, eight hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Weas; permanent annuity, three thousand dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Miamies; money in lieu of laborers, two hundred and fifty dollars; agricultural implements, two hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Delawares; permanent annuity, fourth article, treaty of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars; permanent annuity, third article of September, eighteen and nine, five hundred dollars; permanent annuity, fifth article, treaty of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars; permanent annui y, article supplementary, &c., (eighteen hundred and twenty-nine) one thousand dollars; permanent provisions for blacksmith, October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars; permanent provisions for iron and steel for shop, October, eighteen hundred and eighteen; two hundred and twenty dollars

For payment, as stipulated by the article dated June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, supplementary to the treaty at Fort Gibson, of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to individuals of the Creek nation, for "claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost, in consequence of their emigration west of the Mississippi," to be distributed, under the direction of the chiefs and the agent of the United States for the Creeks, in the proportion as set forth and determined in the schedule referred to in the second article of the said treaty of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and fifty thousan dollars: *Provided further*, That the appropriation of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, for interest thereon contained in the Indian appropriation act, passed at the present session, be, and the same is hereby repealed

For completing the Mendata and Big Sioux River road, in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War

SEC. [2.] *And be it further enacted*, That the amount which it may be found necessary to pay under the act of twenty-seventh March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the widows and orphans of the United States troops, who perished by the recent disaster to the steamship San Francisco, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

SEC. [3.] *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certa n officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the act approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled, "An act to make land warrants assignable and for other purposes," and the act approved Februrary third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, entitled, "An act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans," shall not be so construed as to deprive any widow from the benefits therein granted for the service of her husband, though she may have married again: *Provided, however*, That the applicant is a widow at the time of making the claim: *Provided*, Such party shall not receive pension during coverture

SEC. [4.] *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive and cause to be placed on the files of his department, such additional muster-rolls of the battalion of volunteers commanded by Lt. Col. J. C. Fremont, in California, duly authenticated by the proper officers, as have not heretofore been received and filed, and to cause such corrections of the muster-rolls to be made in regard to the periods of inlistment and terms of service, and the omission of names of the members of said battalion, as upon satisfactory proof, he may deem right and proper, and as far as practicable to correspond with the pay-rolls of Major P. B. Reading, paymaster of said battalion, with respect to the period of service, so that all who served in the military service of the United States in California during the late war with Mexico, whether under the command of naval or military officers, may be entitled to all the benefits of all the acts of Congress, providing for the enrolment of volunteers in the Mexican war: *Provided*, that no payment shall be made in consequence of this section, beyond the sum heretofore appropriated

SEC. [5.] *And be it further enacted*, That the join resolution entitled "A resolution explanatory of the act appropriating money for the removal of the raft of Red River," approved January seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be and is hereby repealed, and that the Secretary of the Department of War be authorized to expend the appropriation as referred to the Red River raft, in such way, and for such purposes as he may approve, having in view the improvement of the navigation of Red River, in and around the said raft

SEC. [6.] *And be it further enacted*, That in the event that the Secretary of War shall deem it inconsistent with the interests of the military service to furnise a sufficient portion of the military buildings at Fort Leavenworth for the use of the territorial government of Kansas, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be, and in that contingency hereby is appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said Territory

SEC. [7.] *And be it further enacted*, That the sums appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the removal and subsistence of the Menomonee Indians, according to the stipulations of said supplementary and amendatory articles

SEC. 2. [8.] *And be it further enacted*, That of the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars "for continuing the topographical and hydrographical survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with such investigations as may lead to determine the most practicable plan for securing it from inundation," approved August thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the sum of five thousand dollars may be applied, under the special direction of the Secretary of War, to the payment of any expenses connected with said survey and investigations, incuared prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two

SEC. 3. [9.] *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to exa ni ed into and ascertain the amount of expenses incurred and now actually paid, by the State of California, in the suppression of Indian hostilities within the said State, prior to the first of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fift -four, and that the amount of such expenses, when so a certained, be paid into the treasury of said State: *Provided*, That the sum so paid shall not exceed in amount the sum of nine hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents; which amount is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

APPROVED, August 5, 1854

(To be continued.)

Premium Circular Saws.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL, GIVEN AT THE Mechanic's Institute at its recent annual exhibition held at Richmond, Va, for the encouragement and promotion of American Manufactures was awarded to Toland and Burger, for specimens of their celebrated circular and other Saws.

The proprietors beg respectfully to call the further attention of Merchants, Founders, Mill men and the public generally, to the concurrent testimony of some of most influential and highly respectable citizens of the City of Richmond.

TREDEGAR FOUNDRY, }
Richmond, October 30, 1854. }

It gives us pleasure to state, that the Richmond made Saws of Messrs Toland & Burger, have proved equal to any we have used. We recommend these gentlemen to all who desire to encourage enterprise at home, and are much pleased to learn that they are receiving a liberal patronage.

ANDERSON DELANY & CO.

Richmond Va. Oct. 30, 1854.

The undersigned have sold thirty or more large Circular Saws, manufactured here by Messrs Toland & Burger, and we take pleasure in saying we have not heard a complaint of one that we have sold.

We keep an assortment of all the different kinds of Saws they make, viz: Circular Saws, all sizes, Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Rip, Hand, Panel, Wood and Web Saws. We respectfully ask the attention of the Public to these Goods, as they are made in Virginia, are warranted in every respect; if they do not give full satisfaction, they can be returned, and they are sold low as similar goods can be purchased in the United States.

SMITH & HARWOOD,
Dealers in Harware, &c., No. 85 Main St.

EAGLE FOUNDRY OFFICE, }
Richmond, 22d August 1854. }

MESSRS. TOLAND & BURGER:

Gentlemen. It gives me pleasure to be enabled to state that the Circular Saws I have obtained from you for the use of my mills, are of very superior quality, and have given entire satisfaction to my customers in every instance; and I do not hesitate to pronounce them equal in every respect, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory within my knowledge, and can confidently recommend them to the public. Very respectfully, yours,

P. RAHM.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, }
Richmond, 30th August, 1854. }

MESSRS. TOLAND & BURGER:

Gentlemen—I have put in operation, since my connection with the above establishment, several of your Circular Saws; and they perform well, and I would recommend them to all in want of a good article.

JOHN CLARKE, *Sawyer.*

TERMS OF WARRANTY.

All Saws manufactured by and stamped Toland and Burger, are fully warranted, including temper, truth and soundness.

We challenge the production of a single instance in which we have failed to make good our Warranty. Purchasers will recollect that no other manufacturers give a full Warranty, either in Europe or America.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

TOLAND & BURGER.
Richmond, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—6mswv.

FIRE COMPANIES. THE CITIZENS OF RALeigh are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies, two of said Companies to consist of forty men each, and the other of twenty men, the first two to be known as Fire Companies number 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish either of the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 24th day of February, 1855, on which day if the prescribed number (one hundred) have not previously volunteered a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from military duty during their term of service except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYHOOD, *Int'd.*
Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—td.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE subscriber, about the last of November, 1854, a small red bay mule with two white spots on his back where the saddle works. Said mule was traded to me at Nash Court in November last, I got him from a horse trader from Virginia who said he had traded for him a few days before from some man in the lower part of Nash or the upper part of Edgecombe.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the mule, or five dollars for any information so that I can get him.

JAMES M. HARRIS.
Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—8t.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS FOR 1855.—The subscribers have this day received by the Adams Express Co., Beebe & Co's. Spring Style of Fashionable Hats. For their beauty and lightness please call and examine them.

Also, Warburton's style with corrugated brims. Something new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb. 2, 1855: 22—

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE PUT THE CARRIAGE AND Buggy, which we exhibited at the State Fair, into the hands of Mr. James Harris, of Raleigh, for sale.

Persons wishing to purchase, or having a desire to examine a fine piece of work, will call on Mr. Harris.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—3w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A GOOD NURSE. A middle-aged woman preferred. Inquire at this office.
January 31, 1855. 21—3t.

ASBURY ACADEMY.—THIS ACADEMY IS situated in the country, six miles west of Raleigh, near the N. C. R. R. The location is remarkably healthy and desirable in every point of view. Board can be had at respectable houses near the academy at $8 per month. The terms for tuition are,

For Elementary English branches,	$10 00
" Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography,	12 50
" Higher English branches,	15 00
" Classics,	20 00

Students charged from date of entrance.
The first session commenced January 16, 1855.

A. R. MILLER, *Principal.*
January 20, 1855. 17—

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account for one year or more, are hereby informed that settlement must be made on or before the first day of January next, or I shall be under the painful necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer for collection.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Dec. 13, 1854. 9—tf.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 6-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1854. 86—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually*, at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of June, my boy HINTON. Said boy is about 22 years old, 5 1-2 or 6 feet high, light complexion, has weak eyes—marks not recollected. I purchased said boy of J. C. Moore; he purchased him of Dempsey Soral, in this county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I get him.

H. R. NELSON.
Roger's Store, N. C., Nov. 4, 1854. tf—p5t.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.]
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FOR RENT.

The House and lot near the residence of Mrs. Clarke, formerly occupied by E. Cantwell, Esq.
For terms, apply at this office.
Jan. 12, 1855. tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.

WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. J